

No. 188. HONGKONG SATURDAY JANUARY 21ST 1882. Price—\$20 PER ANNUM.

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Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 21st JANUARY, 1882.

Like the Thane of Cawdor in Shakespeare's celebrated tragedy, "Macbeth," Mr. T. C. Hayllar, Q.C. might well exclaim—

"I have no spur to prick the sides of my intent; but only vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself, and falls on the other side."

Not satisfied with leaving the scenes of his many years' labors to a snug, and—let us be just—well-earned retirement in peace and quietness, the learned barrister must needs seek to give himself further notoriety, and the *Hongkong Telegraph* unsought for fame, by a line of conduct unexampled, we should imagine, in the modern history of the British Bar. In another column will be found a *verbatim* report (taken for obvious reasons from our morning contemporary the *Daily Press*) of certain proceedings initiated before Acting Chief Justice Snowden and Mr. Justice Russell at the Supreme Court yesterday morning, by Mr. T. C. Hayllar. The *Hongkong Telegraph* is deliberately charged by the learned counsel, with contempt of court, on account of certain comments made in our leading article on "Trial by Jury" on the 18th inst., referring especially to the lately decided case *De Graca v. Pitman*. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Hayllar for his too-evident good intentions towards this journal, and for the manly fashion he has adopted in airing his fancied grievances. Retaliation of the kind eagerly seized hold of by the eminent leader of the Hongkong Bar is exactly what we expected from a person of his character and calibre; and although we are not learned in the law (worse luck in these days of hundred dollar "refreshers"), we are not unwilling to meet this self-appointed judge, and adviser of judges, on his own ground. A person placed upon his trial in a court of justice is asked, as a preliminary, to plead guilty, or not guilty. We are placed upon our trial before the might of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and what is of far greater importance to us, the community of this Colony and the public at large, on the serious charge "contempt of court," by the impertinent officiousness—dictated apparently by personal spite as retaliation for the severe criticisms we had recently, in the public interest, to administer to Mr. Hayllar's conduct in a certain case—not of either of the judges, but of a member of the Bar—and we plead in the most unmistakable terms "Not Guilty." After pleading, a case goes to proof, and we will now undertake to prove to the satisfaction of all right thinking men, that Mr.

Hayllar's damaging charge against this journal is totally unfounded, perfectly unjustifiable; and which, emanating from the quarter already alluded to, and for reasons perfectly well understood throughout the Colony, can only be regarded as a determined attempt to fatter the liberties of the Press.

The definite charges made by Mr. Hayllar, which are said to constitute the contempt of court, are briefly stated, as follows:—(1) That we deliberately stated that the jury in the *De Graca v. Pitman* case acted corruptly in giving a decision in favour of the plaintiff. (2) That the article in question was written for the purpose of perverting the ordinary course of justice. (3) That we committed contempt of court by commenting on a case which Mr. Hayllar stated—and stated inaccurately—was still *sub judice*. To each and all of these statements and assertions we beg distinctly to give the most emphatic denial which it is possible for the English language to express. It is untrue that we accused the gentlemen of the jury in the said case with being corrupt, and it is scandalously false to assert that we oversteered the slightest intention of perverting or perverting the decision of the judges by any remarks of ours on the questions in dispute.

Mr. Hayllar may be a very clever barrister—he has made the business pay, and success is the best criterion of ability—but he is not quite a master of our mother tongue. It is quite true, in generalising, on the eccentricities of jurymen, we did state our belief that the verdict in *De Graca v. Pitman* was all against the weight of evidence, and the ruling of the Chief Justice, owing apparently to the sympathies of the majority of the jurors being with the plaintiff. We did state that the verdict set at nought both the weight of evidence and the views of the Chief Justice, and our opinion remains unchanged. We did infer that the verdict was influenced by a majority of the jury holding the view that the defendant had incurred moral responsibility; and we are still unable to account for their decision by any other system of reasoning. But when Mr. T. C. Hayllar asserts that we deliberately stated that we imputed corrupt motives, that our comments affecting the jury could only be inferred to mean that the gentlemen composing that tribunal had acted corruptly, we hurl the scandalous accusation back in his teeth with scorn and contempt. We repeat plainly and distinctly that in our opinion the verdict given in *De Graca v. Pitman* was contrary to the weight of evidence, and the ruling of the Judge, and under these circumstances unfair to the defendant. If this is contempt of Court, we are certainly culpable so far; but as we never have previously, nor do we now, impute improper motives to a single member of the jury, but, on the contrary, give them the utmost credit for having decided according to their judgments and convictions on what they considered equitable grounds. Mr. Hayllar is not a business man; he knows nothing whatever of commercial practices or principles; so it is hardly surprising if he is unable to comprehend a body of mercantile men giving what they deemed an equitable decision on the simple ground of moral responsibility. The imputation of corrupt motives never entered our thoughts, and no man knows that better than Mr. T. C. Hayllar, Q.C.

The charge of writing an article for the express purpose of perverting the ordinary course of justice is too contemptible for further notice; and the remaining assertion of the enlightened Q.C. that our comments affected a case which was most clearly *sub judice* can be disposed of satisfactorily in a few words. The action *De Graca v. Pitman* was tried by jury, and a verdict returned on Friday, January 7th. The article

complained of, appeared in the *Telegraph* of the 18th. In what manner, therefore, could an action, which as far as the evidence, and the verdict of a jury could go, was practically settled on January 7th, be *sub judice* eleven days afterwards? We made no allusion whatever to the appeal now pending; nor could any remarks of ours influence the decision of the judges to the slightest extent. Old age frequently brings troubles with it, and nothing is more deplorable than to see a man who a few short months ago was in full possession of vigorous faculties, gradually losing his mental powers, and becoming a victim to softening of the brain, or some similar mental affliction. We do not wish it to be understood that we consider the eminent barrister, from whose most recent attack we are to the best of our ability defending ourselves, quite so far gone as this; but when he applies the well known contempt of court proceedings in the *Tieborne* affair, in which the late Messrs. Onslow and Whalley, and Mr. Skipworth bore prominent parts, to our case, and states that our article transcends almost anything ever printed about juries or the administration of justice in any part of the world, it is charitable to believe that the learned gentleman's wits have temporarily gone wool-gathering. The judgment of Lord Cottenham's quoted so glibly by "our learned friend" we have already shown cannot by any possible stretch of imagination be applied in this instance, and Lord Blackburn's comments are equally inapplicable. Mr. Hayllar must have been hard pressed for precedents when compelled to full back on such feeble ones as these.

On the 19th inst. we published an account of an appeal heard in the Queen's Bench Division before Justices Field and North on December 1st in the celebrated *Referees* libel case, when a new trial was granted. Would that case be from that time *sub judice*, and outside the pale of discussion? If so, how will Mr. T. C. Hayllar, Q.C., explain the following rather pronounced views on the subject, published in a well known high class London periodical at the end of December:

"The sympathies not only of his friends and acquaintances, but of all persons who feel indignation at false and unmerited aspersions on character, and longing for the asperser, have been with Mr. Clement Scott in the recent action for libel that created so much excitement, not alone in dramatic circles, but in London generally. A more utterly false and malignant attack than that made on Mr. Scott, or one which was unsupported by the slightest shadow of evidence or fact, has been rarely investigated in a court of law. The libel was couched in vague and violent language—language that, as Lord Coleridge observed, could not well be stronger; and in support of it there was really not a little of evidence. It was contradicted on oath by the plaintiff, and Admiral Carr-Glynn denounced it as 'what no doubt it really was—a malicious lie.' That the Court and jury believed that gallant officer, the summing-up and the verdict proved. Mr. Scott is to be warmly congratulated on the result; but at the same time can it make entire amends to him for all he has gone through and suffered at the hands of his libeller?"

Little more need be said. All we have said or done has been in the public interest, on public grounds, fairly, honestly, honorably. If we have, unwittingly been guilty of contempt of court, which we emphatically deny, we are in the hands of the judges, from whom we shall doubtless receive justice. However, we claim a perfect right to discuss all matters of public importance, and are prepared to defend our privileges against all comers. We cannot take back a single word we wrote respecting jury trials, in Hongkong and elsewhere, and, notwithstanding Mr. Hayllar's opinion to the contrary, we are well assured, that our observations were more than justified by

recent proceedings both in this Colony and at home.

Since writing the above, we have received a letter from the Acting Chief Justice, directing our attention to the remarks addressed to the Court by Mr. T. C. Hayllar, on the subject of the article published in this journal, which is stated to be calculated to affect the administration of justice in this colony, and requesting our attendance at the Supreme Court on Monday morning at 10 a.m. to give such explanation with reference thereto as the Court may require. We shall, of course, comply with his Lordship's request, and attend the Court ready to tender any explanation which may be desired; but we must at the same time express our opinion that it would have been just as well had the Acting Chief Justice stated on what points an explanation would be required, so that we might have had an opportunity of specially preparing our explanation and defence.

A telegram, dated London, 19th January, says that the new rules for Parliamentary procedure provide for the close of debate upon a simple majority except for extraordinary credit.

The German ship *Andromeda*, Captain Schieffer, from Cardiff, arrived in port to-day, and informs us that she spoke the American ship *Tecumseh*, bound from Cardiff to Hongkong in Ombay Passage, all well on board. In Gillolo Passage she passed the Russian ship *Primus*, American bark *Edwin Reed*, and a French bark bound for this Port.

The German ship *Dorothea*, Captain Mehltose, which arrived this morning from Hamburg, reports having passed the following vessels:—Oct. 12th German ship *Maryartha*, from Cardiff to Hongkong, 36 days out in lat. 1°57' S. long. 26° 48' W.; Spanish bark *Lelia*, from London to this port, on December 16th, 180 days out, in lat. 9°50' S. long. 12° 15' E.; and on the 22nd ultimo the American bark *Sulistama* from Cardiff to Japan, 118 days out, in lat. 8° 50' S. long. 125° 38' E.

Information has been received by Messrs. Schellhass & Co., who are agents for the society in which the British bark *Ouba* was insured, that that vessel had gone on shore at Keelung. Captain Stabell, writing on the 8th inst., says:—"While lying with two anchors out, at the outer anchorage, the cables parted, as there was then a gale blowing from the N.N.W., which caused a heavy sea, she had drifted upon the shore before the third anchor could be let go. The vessel struck heavily, and she was soon filled with water. He had that afternoon had the vessel surveyed, and the surveyor recommended that the ship and its contents should be sold for the benefit of all concerned, without delay, before she should break up. He had therefore abandoned the vessel to the underwriters, and engaged Lloyd's agent to act for all concerned." As Captain Stabell makes no mention of loss of life, it is reasonable to hope that the crew have been saved.

In the P. and O. passenger list we notice, for the first time, from Hongkong to Plymouth, indicating that the company's steamers will call and disembark passengers at that port. It has been a matter of surprise to us for years that this great company has not before seen the advantages both to itself and its patrons of calling at this western port as a very large number of Anglo-Indians and others returning from the East take up their residence in Devonshire and Cornwall on account of the mild and salubrious climate and the comparatively cheap rate of living. Added to this, good railway services which have their terminus at Plymouth spread over the country, and a better anchorage or a more magnificent sheet of water than Plymouth Sound is not to be found in the British Isles, or, for that matter, in but few parts of the globe. The movement will be bound to do good to the neighbourhood, for many who return from the East, who have no settled residence in England, will, after seeing the lovely country around Plymouth, take up their residence there.

The O. and O. Steamship Company's steamer *Oceanic*, Captain Metcalfe, arrived this morning at seven a.m. with the American mail. The news contained in the San Francisco exchanges, which is not of very great importance, is crushed out for want of space.

An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital, before Mr. H. B. Wodehouse, coroner, on the body of Tam Asau. The jury was composed of Messrs. J. T. Chater, W. A. E. Schmidt, and L. F. A. Callio. Dr. Marques stated that the body of the deceased was brought into the hospital this morning shortly after 3 o'clock. It is that of a Chinese male adult of about 20 years of age, and well dressed. There was a cord around his neck which is deeply indented, with marks as if the cord had been tight. The tongue was protruding and both the pupils of the eyes were dilated. He was of opinion that death resulted from strangulation. Inspector Matheson, said that deceased was found in a house at Tai-ping Lane, hanging by the neck from a beam, and produced a letter, which he found on the body hanging by a black thread tied in the upper part of his coat. The letter was addressed to Chan Woop, at the Chinese Club, but the addressee had not been found as yet. The coroner ordered a translation of the letter to be made, and remanded the inquest till Wednesday the 25th inst., at 2.30 p.m. at the Magistracy.

SUPREME COURT.—ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The following account of certain proceedings which took place in the Supreme Court yesterday is taken from the columns of our morning contemporary, the *Daily Press*:

Before proceeding to the motion set down for hearing, Mr. Hayllar said that before the case was called on, he would ask, if Mr. Justice Russell was there, to call the attention of the Full Court to certain documents, which had been made on a case which was now pending before the Full Court, and which he thought he ought to bring before their Lordships.

Mr. Justice Russell, who was sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, then joined the Chief Justice on the bench.

Mr. Hayllar, proceeding, said there was a case pending before the Full Court, now waiting for decision—*Graca and Pitman*—and the motion, as their Lordships would recollect, was for the entering of a verdict for the defendant or for a new trial. After argument in the case, there appeared on the 18th instant, in a newspaper published in this colony called the *Hongkong Telegraph*, a leading article which generally attacked with great virulence juries in Hongkong but with that he had nothing to do. One particular paragraph of the article, however, referred to this particular case, and he thought that paragraph constituted a very grave contempt of their Lordships' court. He had thought it his duty to bring this before their Lordships, and they could then take such notice of it as they might think desirable. The paragraph he referred to was as follows:—"It is too much to say that trial by jury in Hongkong has gradually rendered our public tribunals, in very many instances, more especially in civil cases, a burlesque on public justice. As we cannot believe that our juries—above all our special juries—are ignorant of questions of law and fact, when plainly laid before them; as to be unable to discriminate between right and wrong, it must be inferred that many decisions which are given contrary both to law and evidence, are dictated by personal sympathies. For instance, it would be an insult to the intelligence of the gentlemen of the special jury in the action *De Graca v. Pitman*, to believe for one moment that their decision was not a verdict dictated rather by personal sympathies than by the evidence adduced at the trial, and the expositions of the same, and the law, as ruled by the Acting Chief Justice Snowden. The railing of the judge left the jury no possible loophole under ordinary circumstances of returning a verdict for the plaintiff, yet in the face of the most one-sided summing up we ever heard in a law court, a verdict was returned which set at nought both weight of evidence and the views of the Chief Justice. There can be little doubt that the jury, or rather a

"majority of that all-powerful tribunal," considered that the defendant was "morally responsible; but as they were merely trying the issue on question of law, and evidence, any decision based on other grounds was as a matter of course unwarranted, and a gross injustice to the defendant." He did not content for a moment that the defendant's jury was not a matter for public comment, but he did content that this offended the administration of justice in that court in two particulars. The inevitable inference from the article was that the jury acted corruptly. The words "personal sympathies" could only mean that they acted from personal motives and, on other principles than those they were sworn to obey, namely, to do right as between the two litigants. He thought the article transgressed almost anything over which a jury or the administration of justice in that court in that or any other court in the world. That, however, was not his business, but this was a matter affecting the case in question, because it was well-known an article of that kind could only be written for the purpose of perverting the ordinary course of justice. The case was now pending before their Lordships, and the article was obviously intended—he did not say it had any weight—but the question was not whether it was likely to have an effect; but what could be the intention but that of bringing some outside consideration to weigh upon their Lordships' minds and, in the next place, to put in terror of any jury that might be called upon in the future if it is should be their Lordships' decision to try the case a second time. The matter was most clearly *sub-judice*, it was a matter pending in the court, and he put it as a matter in which their Lordships, in a small colony like this, where matters became instantly so public, would give some expression of opinion as to conduct of the kind. It would be a matter to move for the commitment of the editor, proprietor, and publisher of the paper, but he had not thought it necessary for certain reasons, and because he would not have time to carry the thing through, but in cases far less grave than this the courts had taken action. There was a case where the editor of a newspaper, for an attack on judges, jury, and counsel in a case, was imprisoned for six months, and their Lordships were well aware of the cases arising out of the prosecution of *Cassell, Osburn, and Whalley* and *Skipworth's* cases. Mr. Justice Blackburn, in his judgment in *Skipworth's* case, quoted a decision of Lord Cottonhill in a case where there was an attempt to affect the mind of the judge by publishing a letter. In that case it was a Mr. Charlton, a member of Parliament, that was concerned, and he was adjudged guilty of contempt and a sentence of imprisonment was passed on him. Lord Cottonhill, quoted by Mr. Justice Blackburn, said: "All these authorities tend to the same point; they show that it is immaterial what measures are adopted, if the object is to taint the source of justice, and to obtain a result of legal proceedings different from that which would follow in the ordinary course. It is a contempt of the highest order, and although such a foolish attempt as this cannot be supposed to have any effect, it is obvious that if such cases were not punished, the most serious consequences might follow. If I consulted my own personal feelings upon the subject, I should pass by these letters as a foolish attempt at undue influence; but if I were to adopt that course I should consider myself guilty of a very great dereliction of my high duty. The order must therefore be made absolute for the commitment of Mr. Charlton to the Fleet." Mr. Justice Blackburn said: "Certainly it seems to me impossible, on hearing these proceedings, to doubt that both these persons who are brought before us have been guilty of an attempt to change the course of justice; both have attempted to deter by vilification the Lord Chief Justice from taking any part in the trial, and to prejudice the trial by attacking the witnesses and judges, and also have attempted to what is called influence the public mind of the people, which is in other words, to prejudice the jury. All these people were imprisoned for an offence certainly, but thought scarcely so serious as this. It was not only in this case that similar conduct had been

indulged in, but there was also another case. It was not necessary to call their Lordships' attention to it further than to show how serious the matter was. There was another case pending, *Li Tak Cheong v. Duddell*, in which comments had been made of a kind which should not have been made on a case which was pending. They were, perhaps, more a personal attack on himself than anything else, and he did not wish to bring any personal matter of his own before the court. But this was purely a public matter, and he was sure every one would agree with the remarks which had fallen from him, and which he had made as temperate as possible, that at this stage of the case it was entirely wrong to comment on the verdict of a jury, and to ascribe personal feelings to the jury was to attribute to them improper motives, which was altogether unjust. The remainder of the article was a general attack on juries in Hongkong, but he did not suppose the gentlemen who composed those juries would be much affected by it, but the special paragraph he called their Lordships' attention to, and which, he thought, overstepped all bounds of propriety. The Chief Justice, after consulting with Mr. Justice Russell, said the point to which Mr. Haylar had called the attention of the court required very serious consideration indeed. It would be necessary for them to read the article before they could form an opinion upon it, and they would consult together and see what course ought to be adopted.

TRAINING NOTES.

Proceedings were inaugurated at an early hour this morning, in genial weather, and on a flying course. Notwithstanding these aids to good performance, by the watch, no fast times were recorded, if we except a very satisfactory mile and a quarter gallop by one of Mr. Graham's subscription griffins, who cleared out the whole of his stable companions, covering the German Cup distance in good form, and in winning time. In the grey dawn of morning, East Wind and Danubius galloped seven farthings separately at a good pace. The duo, starting five seconds behind the brown, half-wiped off three seconds at the half mile post, but he lost ground afterwards, and the two ponies finished the gallop on exactly the same terms as they commenced. Strathayon went a mile at half speed, although at a rather slower rate than this previous gallop, but moving in good form. Strathayon and Coningsby galloped steadily considerably over a mile, the grey steaming a long way ahead at the finish. Coningsby, on being pulled up, was found to be lame. Lord of the Isles and First Cornet entered seven furlongs at a very slow pace, the last named quickening up at the finish. Mr. Sassoon's subscription pony galloped a mile and a quarter by himself, creating rather an unfavorable impression by his performance, as he wanted a lot of riding to make him extend himself. Mr. Theo's pair, Thunder and Lightning, entered together, the last named pulling over the grey the whole of the journey. Second Violin and Gang Forward were sent over the mile course. Tajmahal, Sirocco, and Harrier, going steadily a mile and a quarter. Mr. Hutchings rode Wild Eddy, Bohemian, and Red start steadily at various distances, and then powered "W.S." in company with Wild Surf and the grey subscription griffin, rather over a mile. The first quarter was run at a fast pace. Wild Surf having to be hard ridden to keep within half of the other two, but he got on terms before reaching the half mile post, the pace having become much slower, and the three finished together, in poor time if they were ridden out. Too-too and Wild Surf did their customary fast quarters, and Sub-Rosa and Padilla galloped together about half a mile, the brown appearing to have the foot of his stable companion the whole of the way. Hualachan and Airle entered a mile at half speed, Glengary going half the distance at a slow pace. The East Point ponies did healthy canting exercises, the grey griffin, Sportman, a very handsome pony, taking our fancy immensely. Spectre and Phantom galloped steadily, the last named showing great improvement on his recent form. Lichiel and Danubius were awarded Ross, after

a long spell of trotting exercises, was sent a fast gallop the length of the straight in company with the black subscription griffin in the same stable, moving stiffly at first, but running clean away from the black after warming up to work. A good many of the ponies were measured after exercises, so that the labors of the Stewards will be considerably lightened for the day of closing the entries.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THIS DAY, Four P.M.
We have very little to report from the Share Market to-day. Good business has been done in Hongkong Stock at 10.50, and the stock remains steady at the quotation. The position of Banks has improved slightly, there being a healthy demand for the scrip at 117 per cent premium. Holders refuse to come to terms at that rate, so there is every probability of transfers being effected at an advanced rate before our next issue. A few sales of Docks at 45 per cent premium for cash have to be noted, but the supply has ceased at that price, a large number of buyers failing to obtain their requirements. On times substantial business has been done at 47 for March, and 48 for April, and on these terms buyers are plentiful. Sdgars have made no movement since we last wrote, and other stocks remain in statu quo.

SHARES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—117 per cent premium. Buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share.
China Traders Insurance Company—\$1,550 per share.
North-China Insurance Company—Tls. 1,178 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 876 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$285 per share. Ex Div.
Man On Insurance Company, Limited—\$23 per share premium.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$950 per share. Sales.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$292 per share. Sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—45 per cent premium. Sales and Buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company—\$27 per share premium. Sales and Buyers.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 163 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$36 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$100 per share. Nominal.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$1074 per share. Sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent premium.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$130 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$324 per share. Buyers.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1878—14 per cent premium or interest.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1881—3 per cent premium.

EXCHANGE.
On LONDON—Bank Bills, T.T. 8/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
Ore bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3/8 1/2
On PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand 4/66
Ore bills, at 4 months' sight 4/79
On BOULOGNE—Bank, T.T. 219
On CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. 219
On SHANGHAI—Bank, T.T. 72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.
(TAKEN AT MESSRS. FALCONER AND CO.'S REGISTER, QUEEN'S-ROAD.)

Hongkong, 20th & 21st January 1882.
BAROMETER—1 P.M. 30.136
Do. 4 P.M. 30.170
THERMOMETER—1 P.M. 71
Do. 4 P.M. 71
Do. 1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 66
Do. 4 P.M. Do. 66
BAROMETER—9 A.M. 30.206
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 61
Do. 9 A.M. (Wet Bulb) 59
Do. Maximum 72
Do. Minimum (over night) 60

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.
Jan. 20, Amoy, British steamer, 814, O. Hermann, Shanghai 17th Jan. General—Siemssen & Co.
Jan. 20, Canton, British steamer, 1,411, J. Wallace, London 3rd December. Port Said 17th, Suat 21st, and Singapore 12th January. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Jan. 21, Peking, British steamer, 954, Drewes, Canton 20th January. General—Siemssen & Co.
Jan. 21, Odesa, British steamer, Melville, San Francisco 21st December, and Yokohama 14th January. Mails and General—O. & O. S. N. Co.
Jan. 21, Nansha, British steamer, 1,023, A. B. Daddell, Shanghai 18th Jan. Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Jan. 21, Dorothea, German ship, 1,016, Melhose, Hamburg 1st Sept. General—Captain.
Jan. 21, Macao, British steamer, 1,045, H. Weighell, Yokohama 12th Jan. Hogo, and Nagasaki, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Jan. 21, Anson, German ship, 1,879, T. O. Schapper, Cardiff 20th August. Coal—Order.

Jan. 21, Chai-xu, Chinese steamer, 836, Winsor, Canton 21st January. General—O. M. S. N. Co.
Jan. 21, Jara Packet, British bark, 674, Hanson, San Francisco 23rd Nov. General—Russell & Co.
Jan. 21, Primus, Russian ship, 1,147, O. T. Oederquist, Cardiff 1st Sept. Coal—Order.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 20, Chai-xu, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Jan. 20, Esmeralda, British steamer, for Amoy.
Jan. 20, Kantonatka, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Jan. 20, Ulysses, British steamer, for Singapore and London.
Jan. 20, Plaimellus, British steamer, for Singapore.
Jan. 20, Manonvassuras, British str., for Yokohama.
Jan. 20, Tsonia, German steamer, for Singapore & Co.
Jan. 21, Takasago Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe, & Co.
Jan. 21, Amoy, British str., for Canton.
Jan. 21, Christina Rsdman, Amer. bark, for Hilo.
Jan. 21, Nicholas Thayer, Amer. bark, for New York.
Jan. 21, Ben Cross, American ship, for San Francisco.
Jan. 21, Delphin, German schooner, for Saigon.
Jan. 21, Oasandra, German steamer, for Cheribon, & Co.
Jan. 21, Davidson, British steamer, for Amoy, & Co.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per Oceanic, str., from San Francisco and Yokohama.—Messrs. Hassamboy, Visram, Damode Gordundam, C. L. Mosby, C. Vogel, and W. P. Conway, U.S.N., and 617 Chinese.
Per Amoy, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. P. Jonsen.
Per Venetia, str., from Shanghai.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Grey, child, and amah, Messrs. J. E. Squier, O. Brandt and servant, and O. Hill, and 22 Chinese, deck.
For Bombay.—Mr. White. For Venice.—Dr. and Mrs. Orane and European female and male servants, Dr. Woodruff, Messrs. H. G. Stewart and J. Kerr. For Plymouth.—Messrs. T. Cottle and G. Watson. For London.—Miss Burnett, Miss Kirkby, Messrs. W. B. Hutchison, W. Glasick, and Geo. Grant.
Per Glenroy, str., from London.—Mr. Alfred Jackson. From Singapore.—87 Chinese.
Per Malacca, str., from Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Grigon, Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie, and Mr. Oubourg, and 35 Chinese.
Per Primus, from Cardiff.—Rev. Rains.

REPORTS.
The British steamship Venetia reports left Shanghai on the 18th instant, and had fine weather.
The British steamship Amoy reports left Shanghai on the 17th instant, and had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather throughout.
The O. & O. steamship Oceanic reports left San Francisco on the 21st December at 1.30 p.m., and had strong head winds and sea to Yokohama. Left Yokohama on the 14th January at 10 a.m. and had strong N.W. winds to Yokohama. Light variable winds and very smooth sea. The British steamship Glenroy reports left London on 3rd December, arrived at Port Said on the 17th, were detained four days in the Canal. Left Suez on the 21st at 5 p.m., arrived at Singapore on the 12th of January, and left again the same night for Hongkong, and arrived here at 9 p.m. on the 20th, and experienced strong head winds most of the passage, and from Singapore a very strong N.E. monsoon and high head sea to the vicinity of the Macleishfield Bank; thence to this port moderate monsoon and fine weather.

MAILS.
The following mails will close—
TO-DAY, 21st January.
For Swatow and Amoy, per Jeddah, at 4.30 p.m.
For Amoy and Shanghai, per Deception, at 5 p.m.
For Hongkong and Hainan, per Kang-chi, at 5 p.m.
For Swatow and Shanghai, per Chin-tang, at 5 p.m.
For Swatow, per Yokohama, at 5 p.m.
TO-MORROW, 22nd January.
For Saigon, per Blackhall, at 9 a.m.
For Shanghai, per Glenroy, at 9 a.m.
For Swatow and Shanghai, per Chin-tang, at 9 p.m.
ON MONDAY, 23rd January.
For Saigon, per Norden, at 2.30 p.m.
For the United Kingdom and Europe, via Hindia, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Barmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar, per Venetia, for printed matter at 2 p.m., letters at 3 p.m.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, per Kwangtung, at 6 p.m.
For Nagasaki, per Gervase, at 5 p.m.
For Hainan, at 5 p.m.
For Hainan, Pakhoi, and Hainan, per Hainan, at 5 p.m.
ON WEDNESDAY, 25th January.
For Straits Settlements, per Volmer at 2.30 p.m.
For Straits Settlements, per Hurlingham, at 2.30 p.m.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

WILL REPEAT THEIR PERFORMANCE OF

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

ON FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY.

Tickets (price \$3.00) can be obtained at Messrs. LAM, CHAWSON & Co's Store, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th January.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M.

Performance at 9.00 P.M.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

THERE will be NO NIGHT-BOAT

to or from CANTON on and after

TUESDAY, the 24th instant, and until

further notice. The "Power," leaving

Hongkong on Sunday, will return from

Canton on Monday Night.

On and after TUESDAY the 24th

instant, the "Power" will run tem-

porarily as a DAY-BOAT, between

Hongkong and Canton, instead of the

"Power," which will be withdrawn

from the line for a few days.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao

Steamboat Company,

Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents,

China Navigation Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1882.

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN,

in "Blue Buildings," Praya

East, with immediate possession

Apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

88 Wellington Street.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1882.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and

PORTER.

DAVID CORSE & SONS,

Merchant Navy,

Navy Boiled,

Long Flax,

Crown,

AFSOLD KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June 1881.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,

WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS

AND LUMBER

always on hand.

L. MALLORY,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June 1881.

FOR SALE.

THE RACING PONIES—

WILD SCOT.

TOO TOO.

REVERSE.

All winners at the late Roachow

Meeting. Quiet and Sound.

Apply to

The Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1881.

TALGAR AND COMPANY,

HOUSE AND ESTATE

AGENTS.

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MONUMENTS ERECTED, &c.

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